

subject relating to the municipal administration to be a special councillor or councillors for such subject. Every special councillor shall exercise the rights of a councillor only in respect of the subject for which he is appointed, but he may attend any meeting of the corporation and take part in the discussion of any other subject without the right of voting. There shall not be more than three special councillors on the corporation at any time.

10. Term of office of councillors.—(1) Save as provided in sub-section (2), the term of office of councillors elected at a general election shall be four years, and commence on the date of publication of their names under section 37 or immediately after the expiry of the term of office of the outgoing councillors or the period of appointment of an administrator under section 107 or the period of supersession under section 106, whichever is later.

Provided that the Government may, by notification, extend for reasons to be specified in the notification, the term of office of the councillors by such period or periods as it deems fit, so however, that the total period so extended shall not exceed one year.

Explanation.—When the names of councillors elected at a general election are published on more than one date, the date on which the names of not less than two thirds of the total number of councillors gets published shall be deemed to be the date of publication for purposes of sub-section (1).

(2) The term of office of a councillor elected to fill a casual vacancy shall continue so long only as the councillor in whose place he is elected would have held office if the vacancy had not occurred.

(3) The date from which the term of office of not less than two-thirds of the total number of councillors commences under this section shall for purposes of this Act be deemed to be the date from which a corporation is duly constituted and the corporation so constituted shall be

competent to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the corporation.

(4) Where a vacancy occurs through the resignation or non-acceptance of office by a person elected or through such person becoming disqualified to be a councillor or through any election being set aside under the provisions of section 42 or through the death, removal or disability of a councillor previous to the expiry of his term of office, the vacancy shall be filled, as soon as may be, after the occurrence of such vacancy by the election of a person thereto :

Provided that no election shall be held to fill a casual vacancy occurring within four months prior to the expiry of the term of office of councillors under sub-section (1).

11. Disqualification of councillors.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a councillor shall cease to hold office as such if he,—

- (a) becomes of unsound mind, a deaf, a mute or a leper ;
- (b) is sentenced by a criminal court to such punishment and for such offence as is described in sub-section (1) of section 28 ;
- (c) applies to be adjudicated or is adjudicated an insolvent ;
- (d) subject to the proviso to clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 28, acquires any interest directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner, in any subsisting contract made with, or work being done for, the corporation ;
- (e) is employed as paid legal practitioner on behalf of the corporation or accepts employment as legal practitioner against the corporation ;
- (f) is appointed to any office or post referred to in clause (e) of sub-section (2) of section 28 ;
- (g) ceases to reside in the city ; or
- (h) fails to pay any arrears of any kind due by him to the corporation otherwise than as an agent receiver, trustee or an executor, within three